APPENDIX

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CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
New York, N.Y., July 7-13, 1974

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIRECTORS OF LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES

The Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries met in an all-day discussion group at the Bobst Library of New York University on Sunday, July 7. Karen Horney of Northwestern University chaired the meeting. The first item of discussion was a recommendation from the Membership Committee that membership be reserved for the three national libraries, the New York Public Library, and the 21 largest research libraries, with membership of the latter based solely on the number of volumes in the library, as reported in the last published edition of ARL Academic Library Statistics. A grandfather clause continuing present membership would be retained. William J. Welsh, Director of the Processing Department, Library of Congress, reported on proposed increases in coverage by the MARC program whereby all material cataloged would be included by 1979, with German, Italian, Romanian, Spanish, and Portuguese added in Fiscal Year 1975 and Dutch and Scandinavian in Fiscal Year 1976. Edward Blume, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, spoke briefly on possible additions and modifications in subject headings to increase area access; this proposal is being offered for consideration by members of the group and the library community in general. Helen Tuttle, Princeton University, presented the work of an ad hoc committee to develop a method of statistical reporting for member libraries; in addition to the annual statistics submitted for comparison, there would be a periodic collection of special data that would serve as a continuing survey of the country's largest libraries with respect to given areas or functions.

Mr. Welsh outlined the CONSER (Consolidation of Serial Data Bases) project in which the three national libraries and other research libraries will build a national serials data base, starting with the 80,000 records of the University of Minnesota. C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging) of the Library of Congress Processing Department, outlined the Library's plan for desuperimposition. This means that author headings will be formulated as needed according to the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, starting with 1975 imprints; cards now in the Library of Congress catalogs under different forms of entry will be moved in the catalogs without changing headings or reprinting; certain entries such as those for universities will be changed in the catalogs on a project basis without waiting for acquisition of a new publication to trigger the change. Wilmer Baatz, Indiana University, discussed a study of 1,449 serial titles which showed a 29 percent savings when these are retained on microfilm instead of bound; the savings did not include the costs of changing records to reflect the new form of holding.

Members discussed the position or activities of their respective libraries relating to implementation of the International Standard Bibliographic Description, the allocation of funds for serials purchased on the basis of subject field, the handling of unbound serials while sets are being completed, the organizational position of the collection development function, and the weeding and replacement of serials. Some time also was devoted to interlibrary collaboration in such organizations as the Research Library Group, the Ball State system, the Ohio Interuniversity Library Council, Minitex, the five New York State University Libraries, and the extension of the Ohio College Library Center services. [*Edward J. Blume*]

AHIL BOARD AND MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The division's major concern at its July 7 meeting was publishing of information materials. A new membership brochure for the new Health and Rehabilitative Library Service Division has been produced. The Division also is involved with the American Hospital Association and the Medical Library Association in a cooperative project to develop a statement defining library responsibilities for health education needs of patients, and to establish a clearinghouse for the dissemination and exchange of such information.

Plans for the next ALA Annual Conference are tentative. Two program ideas are being considered. One is a program concerned with service to the exceptional patron from the standpoint of the public librarian wishing to initiate service to such patrons, and the other would deal with health education for the patron.

Members were reminded of the IFLA meeting in Washington, D.C., in November. IFLA has a very

active group interested in patient libraries.

The Bibliotherapy Committee had not yet met and had no formal report to make. Suggestions were solicited as to how the committee should proceed. Among those offered were combining resources with other groups working in the same area, an investigation of the research being done in correctional institutions, and the drafting of job descriptions that will meet Civil Service requirements. [*Mona M. Werner*]

OPENING GENERAL SESSION

A capacity audience filled the Grand Ballroom at the New York Hilton on Sunday evening, July 7, for the formal opening of the 1974 ALA Annual Conference. President Jean Lowrie called the session to order and introduced and thanked several persons who were responsible for the arrangements for the New York Conference. Among those recognized were ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth, Guenter Jansen and Kenneth Duchac, Co-chairmen of the New York Conference Local Arrangements Committee, and several visiting librarians from other countries. Miss Lowrie then read a letter of welcome from New York City Mayor Abraham D. Beame.

West Virginia Gov. Arch A. Moore then invited the audience to the opening of West Virginia's Artists in Residence Exhibit in New York City. He discussed recent developments in West Virginia library services, emphasizing the importance of State support for libraries. He reported that there has been a 100 percent increase in State aid to libraries in West Virginia this year, a total of $6 million for libraries.

Gov. Moore's remarks were followed by the presentation of the Trustee's Citations which went this year to Eldred C. Wolzien of Boulder, Colo., and Roscoe A. Cox of Harrison, Ark., for their outstanding contributions to the libraries they serve.

The remaining program was devoted to a three-screen, slide presentation entitled "Great Expectations: The New Librarian and the New User," produced and written by Virginia H. Mathews, Literacy and Library Consultant, in association with D. Philip Baker, Coordinator of Instructional Media, Stanford, Conn., Public Schools, and Arnold Thurm, Director of Art, Darien, Conn., Public Schools. The full-length presentation traced the early rise of American library service at the national and local levels from the 19th century to the present. The show was an informative as well as entertaining presentation of where American librarianship began, where it is now, and in what direction it is headed.

[*William A. Gosling*]

RTSD/AAP JOINT MEETING

There was standing room only at the four-hour, July 8th afternoon session entitled "Paperbacks: Acquisition, Distribution, and Use," jointly sponsored by the RTSD Resources Section Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee and the RTSD-AAP Joint Committee. The program, very effectively planned by Alfred H. Lane, Columbia University Libraries, and chaired by Murray Martin, Pennsylvania State University Library, was designed to present a state-of-the-art review of paperbacks in American libraries.

Several general trends were repeated throughout the meeting:

(1) Paperbacks are getting more expensive because of inflation, increased paper and binding costs, and generally higher labor costs. One publisher predicted that by the end of 1974 most paperbacks could cost an average of $2.95.

(2) Young people prefer paperback to hardcover books whether used as textbooks, purchased for their own use, or borrowed from libraries.

(3) Over one-third of the estimated 600 persons in attendance, when asked if they cataloged paperbacks, replied that they did give full cataloging to paperbacks and placed them on the shelf without rebinding or prebinding them. This response appeared to be a surprise to everyone present and apparently showed a new trend in library handling of paperbacks.

The first two-hour session focused on a publisher's view of paperbacks and librarians' acceptance, selection, acquisition, and use of paperback books in all types of libraries. George Nicholson, Viking Press, presented a view of paperback production and distribution as a general introduction to the topic. He cited their wide use in preschool and elementary schools, and distinguished between mass market and "trade" paperbacks. The latter usually is defined as the "quality" paperback distributed to schools and libraries. A publisher will establish his own in-house paperback line if it is economically feasible; if not, paperback reprint rights are sold to paperback reprint publishers.

A panel of five librarians then reported on their experiences and use of paperbacks and answered questions from the audience.

John Gillespie, Dean of C. W. Post Center, Palmer Graduate Library School, reported on the use of paperbacks in schools, citing statistics from two national surveys which indicated paperback books are widely used in schools and in the classroom with a marked increase in recent years in their use in higher

grade levels.

He pointed out that the sources of paperbacks are parallel to the sources for other published materials. One of the major problems in using these materials, however, is the lack of adequate reviews. On the other hand, paperbacks are less expensive, more popular, and more expendable, especially when multiple copies are needed to meet new book demand.

Nancy Larrick, who is an author, presented her experiences in schools working with teachers, the children, and reading programs. She emphasized that a variety of reading materials, now possible with the less expensive paperbacks, serves to draw children into reading.

Mary Ann Swanson, Evanston (Ill.) High School Library, said that paperback bookstores in high school libraries have not worked well, but the paperback format is popular in library and reserve collections. She emphasized that they are adequate for new book demand, for multiple copy needs especially for reserve programs, and for titles which will have little use, especially in those cases where the cost of the hardcover book is prohibitive.

William Bunnell, County College of Morris, reviewed paperbacks' wide use in academic libraries in New Jersey. Of those who responded to a survey he conducted, all replied that they buy paperback books; in many libraries up to 14 percent of the titles being added are in paperback editions. Of the respondents, 28 out of 33 librarians indicated they give full cataloging and processing to these publications. He referred to several review journals used in the selection of paperbacks, and then listed wants of librarians including better quality paper, sewn rather than glued binding, and more titles simultaneously in paper. (Usually 12 to 18 months elapse before the paperback edition is published.)

Phyllis F. Calese, New York Public Library, reported on her library system's handling of paperbacks, stating that few receive full processing. Instead, a pocket, charge slip, and color code label are used, with some Dewey classification applied depending on the local librarian's preference. She outlined other systems used to give the minimum possible processing while retaining some control.

After a brief break, a second panel moderated by Harold Laskey, Combined Book Exhibit, presented the publishers' and distributors' views of the current paperback market. Mr. Laskey opened the session by stating that the paperback, after many years of being a second-place item in the minds of most book users, is now accepted: "It is a book!"

Each of the panelists then presented a report on paperbacks in his particular area: publishing, distributing and supplying, preprocessing, or as a part of the trade associations, with special emphasis on paperback markets and the availability of reviews for paperbacks. Their remarks reinforced the reports by the librarians' panel and reiterated the general comments described earlier. Panelists were Abbot Friedland, Princeton University Press; Carl Tobey, Dell Publishing Co.; Morris Goldberger, Scholastic Book Services; Aaron Rabinovitz, A & A Distributors; James Thompson, Baker & Taylor; and G. Royce Smith, American Booksellers Association. The session closed following a lively question-and-answer period.

[*William A. Gosling*]

FIRST MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The first membership meeting of the 93rd ALA Annual Conference was called to order by President Jean E. Lowie at 8:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel. After the introduction of Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, Edward Holley, President-elect, and Anna Clyde Vinzant, Parliamentarian, a memorial resolution in honor of David H. Clift, former Executive Director who died on October 12, 1973, was moved and passed. The same resolution had been unanimously adopted by Council at the ALA Midwinter meeting and paid tribute to the distinguished service rendered to the library profession and to ALA by Mr. Clift.

During establishment of the agenda, Gerald Shields, Buffalo, N.Y., moved that the second membership meeting, scheduled for Friday afternoon, July 12, be changed to Friday morning from 8 to 12 noon. After debate, the motion was passed by 304 votes to 247. The matter was to be referred to Council to be added to the agenda of its first meeting on Wednesday, July 10. Consideration of a resolution submitted by Elizabeth Futas, on behalf of the SRRT "Pre-Conference on Women in a Woman's Profession: Strategies," was added to the agenda. At this point, an inquiry was made regarding rumors of the impending resignation of the Editor of *American Libraries*, Gordon Burke. Mr. Wedgeworth reported that two weeks before the annual conference he was informed that the Editor of *American Libraries* had submitted his resignation, effective September 25, 1974. Following the adoption of the agenda, William Eshelman, Teaneck, N.J., indicated that in view of the fact that the Editor of *American Libraries* had been 'fired,' he, Mr. Eshelman, regarded the Executive Director's response as 'totally inadequate.' Mr. Wedgeworth stated he had

made a sensible, factual response and suggested that the person involved, Mr. Burke, be consulted for further information.

Membership next heard a report on the activities of the ALA Centennial 1976 Action Committee from its Chairman, Alice B. Ihrig. The committee has been working for several years, its major constraint being lack of adequate funds. Celebration is the theme chosen by the committee and accepted by the Executive Board. The chairman noted that the theme of celebration is unrestricted–it may be applied to the past, present, or future. A logo has been adopted (ALA 100) and will be put into use next year on a variety of materials that will be made available. Mrs. Ihrig indicated that while the committee did not want to commercialize the centennial, with some trepidation members are planning to make available for sale "a few items in excellent taste and of great durability" in order to "satisfy the members' acquisitive desires." Plans also are being made to invite libraries to become a "Centennial Library" by agreeing to participate in certain activities which will be presented as a list of agreeable options. ALA would issue scrolls (or bronze plaques if ordered and paid for) to any library qualifying. The chairman emphasized that the committee has tried to make plans that would allow ALA to celebrate its centennial lightly, enjoy it, and at the same time have the opportunity to tell others about ALA. In closing, she noted that the committee was open to any and all suggestions as long as they cost nothing.

Mr. Wedgeworth then took the microphone to deliver his second report on the state of the ALA. The ALA Headquarters has spent much of its time on technical operations, and while these are not very exciting, they are very basic. During the fiscal year 1973/74, a new accounting system was designed and installed, Melvin Kirk was appointed Comptroller, and there was a reorganization of the units involving membership records, subscription fulfillment, and billing. The Executive Director also indicated that people concerns have not been neglected. The ALA Staff Association has made a report on several matters relating to ALA staff. These recommendations are now under study and will be acted upon as soon as possible. Mr. Wedgeworth noted he was pleased with the activities of Publishing Services, particularly with the appointment of Don Stewart as Associate Executive Director for Publishing Services and with the annual report issued by that unit. Another new development has been the merging of the Public Relations Office and the Membership Promotion Office to form the Public Information Office headed by Peggy Barker.

Regarding other staff changes, Mr. Wedgeworth announced the resignation of Peggy Sullivan, Director of the Office for Library Personnel Resources, and Gordon Burke, Editor of *American Libraries,* along with two editorial assistants. Mr. Wedgeworth expressed his thanks to those who have resigned, praised their contributions to the work of the Association, and expressed the hope that persons of comparable ability could be found to replace them. Mary Jane Anderson is the newly appointed Executive Secretary of the Children's Services Division and the Young Adult Services Division.

On two other matters, Mr. Wedgeworth announced that the U.S. Office of Education has agreed to fund a proposal submitted by ALA for an Institute on the Design of Affirmative Action Plans for Librarians and Libraries. He also announced that the Council on Library Resources has funded, under the auspices of the Public Library Association, a consumer handbook for libraries.

With respect to the Internal Revenue Service audit of ALA, Mr. Wedgeworth reported that early in 1973 he became aware that a local agent of the IRS was undertaking an audit of ALA including an investigation of the Association's financial matters and the proceedings of its meetings. Both ALA's legal counsel and auditors have been involved in discussions with IRS. Although no recommendations have been made, several questions have arisen in the course of these discussions as to (1) whether ALA was an educational association or a professional or a trade association, (2) whether sale of periodical advertising space is an activity integral to the work of the association, and (3) whether the Association engaged in a level of political activity inappropriate for its tax exempt status by (a) opposing the Supreme Court decisions on pornography and obscenity; (b) lobbying extensively in the Congress; and (c) attempting to influence the election of political candidates.

ALA has responded to these questions by indicating that it is an educational association and that "no evidence to our knowledge exists which indicates that any ALA unit has been directly engaged in these activities." Mr. Wedgeworth indicated, however, that "evidence has been presented that groups loosely affiliated with one or more units of the Association have engaged in questionable activities using ALA's name." While ALA cannot evaluate the activities of other organizations with respect to IRS, the possibility of ALA being inadvertently involved in activi-

ties inappropriate to its purpose does exist through the bylaws provisions allowing divisions and round tables to affiliate with related groups whose members may or may not be members of ALA.

As an example, Mr. Wedgeworth stated that "during the 1972 elections a group of students some of which were members of SRRT passed out election materials and this was reported in ALA publications somewhat ambiguously as to sponsorship of the project. While it seems that nothing illegal or inappropriate was done this is a matter of interpretation with respect for the IRS."

Mr. Wedgeworth stated that the point is not that ALA should not or cannot engage in any of the activities about which it is being questioned but that the Association as we know it must be redesigned to accommodate substantial interest in these areas. "Further, there are few activities in which ALA cannot be involved if we are willing to approach them in terms of the purpose and the objectives of the Association, as we presently know it."

The benefits of ALA's present status under the Internal Revenue Service Code is mainly in tax exemption and the right to administer projects of interest to libraries and librarians, the funds of which are derived from other agencies. Change in the current status of ALA would result in additional expenses and loss of income which might result in a substantial dues increase in order to maintain current operating levels. "The consequences of not being tax exempt are serious," Mr. Wedgeworth stated. "They have become even more serious since the recent Supreme Court decisions which appear to allow an adverse ruling by IRS to go into effect even though the matter may be appealed in court. Although these matters are not to be taken lightly, ALA should not allow the IRS or any other outside agency to define its interests. I would only hope that the assumption of consequences of this import would be the result of conscious, rational thought rather than decisions made inadvertently or by default." In closing his remarks on this matter, Mr. Wedgeworth recommended that Council consider modifying the bylaws so that formal affiliation would require Council approval; in view of the potential consequences, this seems a small price.

As to the new dues schedule, Mr. Wedgeworth reported that the Association would be going through a transitional year, since the membership year is a calendar year and the fiscal year runs from September 1 of one year to August 31 of the following year. The 1974/75 budget is already in effect and 1975 divisional membership levels will not affect it. Membership totals as of March 31, 1975, will be used in preparing the 1975/76 budget. Funds have been budgeted for a major membership drive later this year. The Executive Board has approved a fall meeting in which Division heads will meet with the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support (COPES). Several important issues relating to the dues transition remain to be hammered out. In general, Divisions will assume responsibility for controllable costs such as long distance telephone calls, mail costing over one dollar, and major staff and fringe benefits. ALA will assume major overhead costs such as office space, maintenance service, administrative support, accounting, and the Headquarters library. Funds to support these items will come from the basic $35 dues. Some services such as data processing and the ALA warehouse require further work to determine the source of support funds. Mr. Wedgeworth closed his report by saying that there will be problems ahead but noted some of the recent changes implemented at Headquarters will provide assistance in effecting the transition.

Upon the conclusion of his report, he requested a point of personal privilege to reiterate that the response he gave earlier regarding the Editor of *American Libraries* was a factual one and that this would be his practice as long as he was Executive Director. The matter did not rest there, however, since there was additional concern expressed from the floor that it was somewhat unusual that three staff members from *American Libraries* should resign within so short a time. Concern was expressed for the future of the publication. Mr. Wedgeworth indicated that he appreciated the concern, but that he could not reveal any additional information not included in the letters of resignation. He noted that he has supported *American Libraries* in the past, that he thinks it is a good journal, and that he will continue to work to make it so. He pointed out that since a personnel matter was involved, the person involved should be consulted, and that he should be allowed to comment if he wished. After support from the floor for the Executive Director's desire not to discuss employees before the membership, the meeting proceeded to the next item on the agenda.

Bessie Moore, a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, urged the members to attend a meeting on Tuesday morning at which Joseph Becker, a member of the Commission, would present a program on the second draft of the Commission's proposal for a National Program for Library and Information Services. After giving a brief history of the Commission, she noted that several members of the Commission would be present at the

Tuesday meeting to answer questions. Mrs. Moore stressed that librarians are at the point where they must decide whether or not they are going to support the Commission.

The final item on the agenda was consideration of a resolution presented by Elizabeth Futas which "resolved that the membership of the American Library Association directs the Committee on Accreditation to evaluate the positive implementation of affirmative action law as one of the criterion [sic] for accreditation on re-accreditation of the library schools." Those in favor of the resolution stressed, among other things, the point that the enforcement of the prohibition against discrimination needed the support of the accreditation power. Others, either in opposition to the resolution or doubtful of some aspects of it, questioned the meaning of some of the terminology, wondered whether the resolution was intended to apply to a parent institution or to a library school, and expressed concern that "affirmative action" was a term used in the United States but that the Committee on Accreditation might have difficulty in applying the resolution to library schools in Canada. After considerable discussion, debate was closed by means of a call for the previous question and the resolution was passed. After several announcements, the meeting was formally adjourned. [*Kay D. Guiles*]

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Federal Library Committee on Tuesday afternoon, July 9, was an open session for Federal librarians. Approximately 45 librarians attended, most of whom were not FLC members. FLC Executive Director James P. Riley chaired the meeting.

Mr. Riley gave the following statement regarding the FLC mission and responsibility. The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 to consider policies and problems relating to Federal libraries, to evaluate existing Federal library programs and resources, to determine priorities among library issues requiring attention, to examine the organization and policies for acquiring, preserving, and making information available, to study the need for and potential of technological innovation in library practices, and to study library budgeting and staffing problems, including recruiting, education, training, and remumeration of librarians. Within these areas, the FLC recommends policies and other measures to promote the maximum exchange of resources among Federal libraries and to further Federal library operating efficiency.

A discussion followed on the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) and FLC experimental cooperative cataloging project, which is an effort to study the potential of the technological innovation of automated catalogs and the impact of such catalogs on the sharing of library resources among Federal libraries. Funds were obtained for the project from 11 governmental libraries. After an extensive national review of available sources to conduct such a study, the FLC determined that the only on-line data base of machine-readable cataloging records of sufficient magnitude to be useful in the study was at OCLC.

An agreement was signed with OCLC, and the project began in late 1973; 16 libraries are now participating in the project and five others are seriously considering taking part in it. Most of the participating libraries are in the Washington, D.C., area. They have access to the OCLC data base through use of the OCLC Model 100 CRT terminals via a dedicated or exclusive leased line from OCLC to the Smithsonian Institution. Another means of access to the data base are teletype terminals having ASCII codes and upper- and lower-case keyboards, via the commercial Tymshare/Tymnet system. Federal libraries having such equipment and the availability of Tymshare that may be interested in participating in the project should contact Lillian Washington at the Federal Library Committee, (202) 426-6055.

During the project, data will be gathered to evaluate the experimental cooperative cataloging effort. A Steering Committee, which consists of representatives from participating libraries, has responsibility for submitting a final report of the project to FLC.

Mr. Riley reviewed the GAO report on Federal Library Operations in Metropolitan Washington released last July, which contains several recommendations for improving the administration of Federal library operations: (1) to initiate a cost-benefit study to determine the feasibility of establishing a central depository for Federal libraries; (2) to encourage the use of microform publications or other methods of reducing the space requirements of library materials; (3) to coordinate library research; (4) to encourage cooperation among libraries to minimize multiple acquisitons of materials; and (5) to encourage the integration of Federal agency information systems. The Office of Management Systems, GSA, has been designated to work with FLC on the findings and recommendations of the report. Initial talks have been held at GSA regarding the cost-benefit study. Although the report is concerned with Federal li-

braries, Mr. Riley stated that since the storage of little-used library materials is a common problem, both in Federal and other libraries, consideration should be given to a national solution for the problem. Participants made various comments regarding the study: Should regional depositories be considered, with State and private institutions participating? Can proper safeguards be developed to prevent institutions from "dumping" material? Who will determine the criteria for depositing material, especially research material that receives very little use? Standards for retrieval and delivery would have to be set and maintained; Federal guidelines would be desirable. Would FLC function as mediator and advisor? Suggestions were made that a questionnaire be used to identify unique and rarely used resources.

At this point in the meeting Bernadine Hoduski, Environmental Protection Agency, Kansas City, Mo., discussed a proposed Depository Library System. (The proposal was drafted by the ALA Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System.) The committee recommended a National Depository Agency which would be responsible for maintaining a permanent archival set of Federal documents to fill reference and photocopy needs of libraries and for providing bibliographic control of such documents. The national depository would be a separate agency staffed with qualified personnel knowledgeable about Federal documents. The depository would obtain and preserve copy of all Federal documents, classified and unclassified, and consolidate distribution responsibilities. Participants recognized the proposal as a valid concept, but expressed reservations regarding the feasibility and difficulties related to cooperation and establishing a national agency. It was suggested that following the committee's submission of the proposal to the ALA Council, action be taken to inform FLC and to request that FLC comment on the proposal.

[*James P. Riley*]

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

Kevin Keaney presided at a meeting of the FLA on Tuesday afternoon on the topic "The New Copyright Bill–Its Impact on Libraries." The discussion opened with the introduction of Barbara Ringer, the Register of Copyrights, who focused on the copyright legislation which is now pending in Congress, tracing the efforts which have been made, starting in 1955, to revise the copyright law of 1909. She discussed various studies of copyright, a report published in 1961 based on the studies and hearings, another report prepared in 1964, and the introduction of the bill in July 1964–the same bill which is in Congress today. She reviewed various problems associated with copyright and the bill, including the section on fair use; the concern which has arisen regarding the computer uses of copyrighted materials; the issue of cable television; the photocopying prerogatives for librarians; and the Court of Claims decision in the Williams & Wilkins Case. Miss Ringer stated that the bill, which was reported by the full committee of the Senate on June 5, will probably be voted on by the Senate in the fall; in the meantime, it is crucial that dialog be resumed in order to iron out differences, particularly between publishers and librarians.

William North, general counsel for ALA, emphasized that librarians cannot be adversaries of publishers, but that libraries, while the primary market for publishers, not only are responsible for accumulating resources but must be responsible for distributing these resources. Mr. North explained why he believes that the copyright law now before Congress does not meet the need of librarians, but he emphasized that it is time to resolve the conflict and that librarians, publishers, authors, and copyright owners should stop acting on fears and should start dealing with facts, taking time to assess the impact of the legislative proposals for copyright owners and librarians.

Alan Latman, counsel of record for Williams & Wilkins, pointed out that it was his feeling that the lawsuit before the Supreme Court will bring publishers and librarians to terms with the problems of photocopying, and that the decision, when reached, should be matched with good faith on both sides. Proposals can be made and accepted making it possible to produce photocopies with compensation for the copyright owners.

Edmond Low of the ALA Copyright Committee asked whether the Copyright Office could establish an impartial commission to study the problems. Miss Ringer pointed out that legislation would be required to establish such a commission, but she emphasized again the need to establish dialog and to explore the facts; she noted that the Copyright Office is willing to participate in such dialog. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN MACHINE-READABLE FORM

A meeting on this topic was held on July 10 from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. under the joint sponsorship of the GODORT Machine-Readable Data Files Work Group, the Federal Librarians Round Table, the RASD Information Retrieval Committee, and the Public Documents Committee of RASD-RTSD-ASLA. The

moderator, Gretchen Dewitt of the Columbus, Ohio, Public Library, first introduced Judith Rowe of the Princeton University Computer Center, who gave an overview of Government-produced statistical files, emphasizing the growth in the number of machine-readable files and the difference between micro data and macro data (the latter being the type most often seen in published form). Machine-readable files pose all the problems of regular documents for librarians plus some additional ones, but libraries will utilize information in this format increasingly. After her remarks, Mrs. Rowe turned over a portion of her time to Robert Jaxel of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

Mr. Jaxel, compiler of the recently published *Directory of Computerized Data Files and Software Available from Federal Agencies*, provided background on the two-year effort to produce this volume. The *Directory*, which costs $60 and is produced on a self-sustaining basis, lists approximately 500 files from about 70 agencies and was compiled by contacting the many agencies directly. Although personal authors are not listed, Mr. Jaxel provides referral service by placing inquirers in touch with the agency personnel responsible for specific programs. Work is well under way on a second edition which is being supported by the National Science Foundation and which will contain a great deal more information. Tapes for all files covered in the existing volume will eventually be placed in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service.

Billie Salter of the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University was introduced next and described the recently established social science data archives in the social science library. The archives currently contain 274 tapes, over 400 punched cards, files, and other types of material. Peter Watson of the UCLA Library spoke next on the place of bibliographic data files in the research library. He discussed six factors to be considered in library acquisition of machine-readable files and stressed the reasons why librarians should be the intermediaries between the user and the data. The librarian, while considering the cost factor, is needed to decide if a computer search is indicated, what type of search is to be made, and the data bases to be searched. The librarian must then formulate the search and must often redefine the search after processing and production of an output. The final speaker, Mary Pensyl of MIT, discussed the North East Academic Scientific Information Service (NEASIC), which is just a year old. She pointed out that MIT's experience in developing this service dovetailed with the points stressed theoretically by Mr. Watson. Information specialists from each of MIT's five schools are currently spending about half of their time on computer searches. The cost of the service is being borne directly by the users. During the brief period available, several questions were raised about costs and about the inequities for individuals who are unable to pay for computer-search information services. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

RTSD FOREIGN GAZETTE MICROFLIM COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Foreign Gazette Microfilm Committee (ad hoc) was held on July 11, and was chaired by John Y. Cole, Coordinator, Foreign Newspaper Microfilming, Library of Congress. Attending were 21 persons representing various research institutions and commercial micropublishers.

Mr. Cole began the meeting by reviewing the purposes of the new Library of Congress/New York Public Library foreign official gazette microfilming project, and then presented a brief report on recent developments. He noted that more detailed information is available in the *Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report*, which is issued three times a year. He listed two immediate project objectives: agreement on pricing arrangements and publication of a list of the national gazettes that will be available. Officials from the two libraries will meet in August to discuss these topics. He stated that both institutions hope to make microfilm for selected titles available in 1975. Pam Darling, Head of the Preservation Programs Office, New York Public Library, reported on the microfilming already completed by NYPL. She stated that over $34,000 was spent during the past year on foreign official gazette microfilming.

A discussion followed concerning several related topics, including the collation of gazette files; the efforts being made to obtain missing issues before microfilming; the importance of maintaining high technical standards; and the need to microfilm retrospective as well as current issues of gazettes. Mr. Cole said that his office had started to compile, on an informal basis, information about official gazette holdings in American research libraries. This file, which includes data about orginal and microform copies, will be of great assistance in planning future microfilming. He emphasized the need for more information about gazette microfilming programs that have been carried out or are contemplated by research institutions or commercial micropublishers. It is also important to learn if any foreign governments

are microfilming their own official gazettes.

The current status of the ARL Foreign Official Gazette Microfilm Project was discussed. Mr. Cole explained that the ARL Standing Committee on Foreign Newspapers on Microfilm has recommended that this project be discontinued, at least with regard to the acquisition of current gazettes. The reason is that it, in effect, has been superseded by the joint Library of Congress/New York Public Library project, since all microfilm produced by the new project will be available on loan from the Library of Congress. Subscribers to the ARL gazette project will be polled later this year concerning the project's future.

[*John Y. Cole*]

CATALOG CODE REVISION COMMITTEE

At the first meeting of the Catalog Code Revision Committee, on Monday afternoon, July 8, under the chairmanship of John Byrum, the committee members were introduced along with representatives from other ALA divisions. These representatives will have discussion, but not voting rights.

A discussion of the relationship of the Descriptive Cataloging Committee to the Catalog Code Revision Committee followed, concentrating on the memorandum of agreement. The group decided on three changes in the committee's function statement. The Descriptive Cataloging Committee will serve in an advisory role to the committee. It will be handling matters not related to the revision. Also, all proposals for changes in the second edition should be communicated first to the Catalog Code Revision Committee, which will, in turn, involve the Descriptive Cataloging Committee when appropriate.

The second meeting of the committee convened on Thursday morning. Mr. Byrum again introduced the other members, the ALA representatives to the committee, and also the chairman of the Descriptive Cataloging Committee, Åke Koel Yale University.

The committee dealt first with old business, that is, approval of the revised memorandum of agreement which will guide the preparation of the second edition of the *AACR*.

The next item of business was the matter of the British proposals for rule changes first put forward in a document of the Library Association's Cataloging Rules Committee. The Library of Congress had already been working on these proposals with the Descriptive Cataloging Committee, and Mr. Koel reported point by point the Descriptive Cataloging Committee position on the Library of Congress responses. The committee went on to discuss wording in the several revisions as well as matters of cataloging related to the particular rules. Two of the most interesting of the changes have already been agreed to by all authors of the AACR. The first is that works presently falling within the parameters of rules 4 (works produced under editorial direction) and 5 (collections) will be treated alike under a new rule 4 which prescribes title entry for the work if it has a collective title; a work without a collective title will be entered under the heading appropriate to the first work. This change will remove from the AACR the two cases of entering under a person who is a compiler or editor, rather than an author. The second change is that an author whose name as used on publications varies in fullness, will be entered under the prevalent form, which is a practice closer to the *Paris Principles* than the present rule requiring the adoption of the fullest name used as the heading, whether this be the commonly used form or not. Also for personal names, conflicts between headings which include initials for forenames will be solved by adding in parentheses, after the name, the forenames for which the initials stand. Under the present rule, in such cases of conflicts, the initials are replaced by the complete forenames. Certain aspects of these rules are still being discussed; the final texts of the revisions will be published in *Cataloging Service*.

As the final item of business on the agenda for this morning session, the Library of Congress, which recently completed a first draft for a complete rewriting of chapter 12 of the *AACR*, formally presented this draft to the Catalog Code Revision Committee along with comments on the draft which had been received up to the time of the conference from the North American community of librarians in the field of nonbook materials. Chapter 12, which presently deals only with motion pictures and filmstrips, is being expanded to cover other audiovisual media, as well as the several nonprint media which are used as instructional aids.

[*Benny R. Tucker*]

YOUNG ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

Three speakers, all authors of books for young people, addressed a large audience on Thursday morning, July 11, at the Young Adult Services Division program entitled "Future Shock–Youth in the Seventies." Dr. Iris Litt, co-author of *The Handbook of Adolescence*, Stein and Day, spoke on a new area of medical research–ephebreatrics–the study of health problems and programs for teenagers. One of

the major difficulties in reaching the adolescent medically, according to Dr. Litt, is his belief in his invulnerability and subsequently his negligence to seek medical help. Recent movements in women's rights and gay liberation, however, have had an effect on consciousness raising for the adolescent in pursuing health care.

Ethel Rothman, psychologist at a school for disturbed adolescent girls, author of *The Angel Inside Went Sour*, McKay, described many of her experiences in dealing with these young women. Many are assigned to the school because they are not flexible enough, mentally or emotionally, to span the paradoxical moralities practiced by adults. One teenager's referral card stated, "Cannot tolerate injustice." "In a world where adults practice a relative morality," said Miss Rothman, "we cannot teach morality per se." The young people at her school are taught instead to make responsible decisions and constructive use of time.

Piri Thomas, author of *Down These Mean Streets*, Knopf, described his early experiences in Harlem in venturing into reading and discovering that books were "a way of flying."

A reactor panel of four teenagers discussed the presentations. Their overriding comment was a request to librarians to stop pushing books on sex and drugs at them: "It's not all we're interested in." And one graduating senior girl cautioned librarians that if they were going to have books on sex and drugs in the library they should place them in areas where they could be stolen or viewed inconspicuously since "most teenagers are rather shy about that sort of thing." [*Treva Turner*]

JOINT AHIL-RTLSB BOARD MEETING

It was brought to the Boards' attention at their Thursday meeting that there still exists a need to find an acceptable, universal term to replace the label "handicapped." It was urged that the Boards and the membership endeavor to find one.

A large part of the meeting was devoted to an examination of the bylaws for the new Health and Rehabilitative Library Services Division. While the bylaws are compatible with ALA's, a number of suggestions were made by the ALA Constitution and Bylaws Committee for improving them. The comments were referred to the new bylaws committee which will report on their work at the next ALA Midwinter meeting.

A request was made for guidance in the drafting of a manual for shut-in service. This manual is being prepared to meet an expressed need for it by public librarians starting such services or working with such programs.

It was reported that the White House Conference on Libraries will probably be postponed until 1977, and that plans should be made for this. Governors' conferences will probably be planned by ASLA next year.

It was brought to the Board's attention that the position of Coordinator of Specialized State Library Services in the U.S. Office of Education, Division of Library Programs, might be downgraded. The Executive Secretary and Co-Presidents for the new Division were instructed to draft a letter strongly supporting the continuation of the position at its present level.

The remainder of the meeting consisted of a discussion of committee recommendations by the Co-Presidents of the HRLS Division.

GODORT LUNCHEON

The Government Documents Round Table luncheon on Thursday, July 11, was followed by a program and business meeting. The panel on "Local Documents and Public Access—Whose Responsibility?" was moderated by Marilyn Lester, Reference Librarian, Lincoln City, Nebr., Libraries, and consisted of remarks by a public official and four librarians involved in the use of municipal documents.

Harry J. Stern, a New York City Councilman, discussed the role of the public official as both a producer and consumer of documents. He discussed the importance in his work of five types of government information: (1) documents dealing with personnel, including the enormous task in a city with 350,000 employees, of knowing even the names and titles of those currently employed; (2) government contracts; (3) rules and regulations of government agencies; (4) studies and reports; and (5) general correspondence by public officials, including interoffice memoranda. Mr. Stern noted that although New York passed a Freedom of Information law in 1974, court orders have sometimes been necessary to obtain the desired material. He stressed the value of a municipal reference library as a neutral source of information and mentioned the general difficulty of obtaining internal government information which officials know will be used to criticize their actions.

Jane Morgan, Executive Assistant Director, Detroit Public Library, discussed the work of her Municipal Reference Library, which was organized in 1945 to centralize collections then located in the various city

departments. The MRL currently has approximately 25,000 books and 500 periodical subscriptions, as well as vast files of newspaper clippings and pamphlets. Most technical processes are handled by the main Public Library, and the Municipal Reference Library acts as a liaison for public officials to the main DPL, channeling inquiries there when necessary. MRL is a depository for municipal documents and distributes these to local libraries. It also acts as a grantsmanship center for officials, citizens groups, and concerned individuals.

Bernard Schwab, Director of the Madison, Wis., Public Library, spoke about the development of a city-county municipal reference service in a smaller city. No attempt has been made since the project was begun in 1966 to build up a general collection for this service. Instead, reference and interlibrary loan service is provided to county and city employees and employees of other governmental units in the county using the collections of the 200 libraries in the county (60 of these at the University of Wisconsin). A depository system has been set up and the library has built up a central file of city and county publications. Last year a retrospective bibliography was issued, which it is hoped will be supplemented in the future. The service's own staff consists of a librarian and a half-time paraprofessional. The service also acts as a clearinghouse for local information for students and the general public.

Peter Hernon, Reference Librarian, University of Nebraska, talked about the role of the academic reference librarian in the acquisition and servicing of municipal documents. He discussed the difficulty of obtaining such important publications as bibliographies, organizational charts, and directories, which are necessary for library patrons who must obtain current data or contact appropriate agencies. Because Omaha issues no bibliography, the librarian there, as in similar situations, must maintain contact with various city officials in order to be aware of and obtain municipal documents. It is also necessary for social science reference librarians to train students in the use of documents at all levels of government.

Eugene Bockman, Director of the Municipal Reference and Research Division, New York City, discussed the situation at the largest such library in the Nation (35 staff members, $250,000 budget). Mr. Bockman discussed the fact that his library must serve various independently elected citywide officials, as well as members of the City Council and Board of Estimate. There is, therefore, a need for confidentiality—all requests, though substantive, have political implications. He said that his library's most important reference source is an up-to-date telephone directory of city officials. On the other hand, he feels his staff should be fully competent in the use of local documents and answer most questions at the library, rather than make referrals to other sources when the information needed could be found in published sources. Mr. Bockman stressed the need for careful drawing of local depository statutes to make centralized access to all material needed by the public mandatory. He also mentioned the need to have written into the city charter, if at all possible, that the municipal reference librarian be a professional librarian, in order to guarantee competent, nonpartisan library service. [*Floris McReynolds*]

GODORT BUSINESS MEETING

The second general meeting of the Government Documents Round Table was convened by the Coordinator, Bernadine Hoduski of the EPA Library, Kansas City, Mo., on July 11, following the luncheon and program on local documents. As most organizational matters had been handled at the first meeting on July 8, this session was mainly devoted to formalizing various recommendations. The first action of the membership was to vote acceptance of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System. Before the vote, a member of the committee, Marilyn Lester, called attention to the revisions made since the report had first been adopted in January. Among the other resolutions were two relating to GODORT's offer of assistance to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) in the preparation of a working paper on the role of documents in the furtherance of the commission's National Program for Library and Information Services. Another recommendation was that the Government Printing Office include the SuDocs classification number in all its publications. This writer, as new chairman of the Elections Committee, asked GODORT members to propose nominees for next year's offices as soon as possible and at the latest by January 1975. Before adjournment, the names of the newly elected officers of the Round Table and of its Task Forces were announced: For GODORT, the new Coordinator is Anthony Miele, Illinois State Library; Assistant Coordinator, Bill Smith, Washington, D.C.; Program Coordinator, Muriel Efron, Florida International University; Secretary, Candace Morgan, Illinois State Library; Treasurer, Marilyn Lester, Lincoln City Libraries; and Clearing House Chairman and Editor of *Documents to the People*,

Jaia Heymann, Drew University Library.
[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

RTSD NONBOOK COMMITTEE

Suzanne Massonneau, Chairman, requested that committee members make recommendations to be considered when revising the draft of chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* The committee supported the unified revision of Part 3 of AACR, and it suggested that filmslips and machine-readable data files be included, that there be standard terminology included in the draft for specific descriptions, that provision be provided for entering motion pictures and videorecordings under author under certain circumstances, that special cataloging rules for motion pictures and videorecordings be eliminated from the draft and that rules for these special materials be incorporated in the general text of the chapter, and that the glossary be expanded. Benny Tucker, who prepared the draft of Chapter 12, discussed the rules, followed by discussion by members and guests who raised questions about guidance in determining the basic cataloging unit and in selecting the dominant medium, and urged that many examples be included in the chapter when it is published. Mr. Tucker stressed the importance of receiving input about the draft and emphasized the need for help from librarians who are concerned with instructional materials.

Peter Lewis of the Library Association discussed the principles underlying the British rules which have been published for the cataloging of media and expressed the opinion that too much emphasis is being placed on terminology, such as "audiorecording" versus "sound recording," rather than on the real problems which face librarians, such as international standards for cataloging and interest in the structure and format of the entry.

The Nonbook Committee endorsed the revision of the ALA Glossary, expressing concern that audiovisual terms be included. Wes Doak reported that the Public Library Association Audiovisual Committee and ISAD have agreed to give input in the updating of the glossary with regard to audiovisual terms.

Wes Doak, representing the ALA Audiovisual Committee, requested that the Nonbook Committee members urge that automated cataloging systems include audiovisual materials.

The committee was alerted to the possibility of an International Standard Number being adopted for films and perhaps other media. Although aware of the problems that would be involved in implementing a CIP program for audiovisual materials, the committee expressed interest in such a program. The committee learned that a working group has been established by IFLA in association with UNESCO to survey audiovisual matters. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RTSD/AAP JOINT COMMITTEE

The RTSD/AAP Joint Committee met Thursday evening, July 11, opening with a discussion of the current status of International Standard Book Numbers. Robert Frase, Washington-based consultant, reviewed a prospectus he had prepared at the committee's request for a study on the potential and actual use of the ISBN by librarians for ordering and acquisitions activities. He reported a questionnaire is being developed to determine library practices, about which a progress report would be delivered at the committee meeting next summer in San Francisco.

Hendrich Edelman then introduced the new Co-chairwoman of the joint committee, Elizabeth Geiser, R. R. Bowker Co., replacing Henry Z. Walck, Sr., who retired. Mr. Walck was thanked in absentia for his contributions to the work of the committee.

The discussion then moved on to the conference program for the next ALA Annual Conference. A special program is planned for review of available selection tools and present practices of publishers' marketing efforts to libraries, publishers' promotional bibliographic tools, and present selection techniques and procedures. Committee assignments were made and the content of the session as just outlined was set.

Connie Dunlap, University of Michigan, reported on the Cataloging in Publication survey she had conducted, highlighting the steps she followed in preparing and sending out a questionnaire and tabulating the results. The results indicated that CIP is saving money for librarians using the data, with 67 percent of those responding indicating that they use the data from the book as the source of cataloging copy. The full results of the survey will be published shortly in the library literature.

Carol Nemeyer, Executive Secretary of AAP, highlighted the successful and enthusiastic exchange that took place during a series of concurrent tours of the book trade the preceding day. Over 840 librarians took advantage of 29 tours to publishing houses, book jobbers, printers, and binders in the New York/New Jersey area to see the industry firsthand.

Alfred Lane, Columbia University Libraries, gave a brief glimpse of the paperback workshop held on Monday and of its successful program and capacity audience.

William A. Gosling, CIP Program Manager, Library of Congress, distributed the newest progress report to the committee members and reviewed the latest developments in the program's continuing expansion.

Reports were then received from Jennifer Magnus, Assistant Chief of the Order Division, Library of Congress, on the progress made in designing a standard order form and from Emery Koltay, ISBN Agency, on the development of a standard account number.

New business chiefly dealt with setting the date and places for the Midwinter Meeting and next Annual Conference. [*William A. Gosling*]

RTSD PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Planning Committee met on Monday afternoon and again late Thursday evening with Chairman Richard Johnson of State University College, Oneota, N.Y., presiding. The chairmen of the Policy and Research Committees reported on the activities of their respective groups during the first session. Jessica Harris, representing the Cataloging and Classification Section Policy and Research Committee, stated that groups working on cataloging and classification matters outside of the ALA structure frequently have no formal procedure for reporting to interested ALA units. This problem was brought to the attention of the RTSD board. Barbara Slanker from the ALA Office for Research reported that divisional contributions to the ALA goals statement had been slow in coming to the ALA Planning Committee. She also related that the Office for Research had secured a grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to sponsor an institute on the writing and implementation of affirmative action plans in libraries. The institute, scheduled for Chicago in December, will accommodate approximately 400 persons and will be under the direction of Mrs. Slanker. (The institute was described in the August 2 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*, p. 262.)

The second session concentrated on developing a list of RTSD goals for action statement—not to be confused with the ALA goals statement previously mentioned. It was generally agreed that communication between ALA groups having similar interests is a problem which results in much duplication of effort. In discussing the goals for action, a concern was voiced that library educators seem to be losing interest in teaching courses in cataloging. The failure to grasp the essential principles and philosophy of cataloging, leaves many library graduates ill-prepared to deal with or interpret questions relating to cataloging. The group agreed that library education was obligated to impart some basics central to the profession, and also to teach courses about new technologies. [*Norman J. Shaffer*]

RASD ILL/PLA ICC JOINT MEETING

The RASD Interlibrary Loan Committee and the PLA Interlibrary Cooperation Committee jointly sponsored a panel discussion on "Interlibrary Loan: Research and Finance," at which Virginia Boucher presided and the speakers presented new developments and proposals in the field of interlibrary loan. Robert M. Hayes of the Graduate School of Library Service, University of California, Los Angeles, described the SILC Project (System of Interlibrary Cooperation) developed by Becker and Hayes under a contract from the Association of Research Libraries. SILC utilizes time-sharing computer systems as a means of message switching, referral and accounting. Mr. Hayes reported on the development of the Project and recommended proceeding to a pilot test of the effectiveness of its operation.

David C. Weber, Director of the Stanford University Libraries and Chairman of the ARL Advisory Committee, reported on the ARL action concerning the interlibrary loan fee structure. While the proposal for the adoption of a uniform fee was not adopted, ARL registered support for those libraries which must impose a fee. Vernon E. Palmour, of Westat Research, described the studies conducted by his organization concerning the magnitude and costs of interlibrary loans. Recent statistics have caused a downward revision of the estimated 10 million loans by 1976 and, of course, the converse is true of the cost factors reported in earlier studies.

John F. Anderson of the Tuscon Public Library reported on the experience gained in the interlibrary loan field in a cooperative endeavor similar to the reference request switching in the Bay Area Reference Center. Competing requests for the same material made the interlibrary loan project less successful than the reference switching aspect. A lively question-and-answer period followed where divergent philosophies of interlibrary loan were presented. The possibility of terming a request for loan as "frivolous" was ably challenged by Lura G. Currier, Director of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, who defended the "right to request" without regard to the seriousness of the purpose by another's standards. [*Legare H. B. Obear*]

COUNCIL II

ALA President Jean Lowrie brought Council II to

order early Friday morning, established that there was a quorum, and reviewed the rather extensive agenda. Six resolutions from the SRRT Task Force on Women were added as new items by consent of Council.

The SRRT Video/Cable Task Force study and action report was accepted for information. Council thanked the group for its considerable effort.

The report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System was accepted together with the recommendations of the Legislative Committee that the ad hoc group continue to study the system, determine cost factors, and report further changes and recommendations.

William Chait, Chairman of the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support (COPES), reported a somewhat improved financial situation and used a color slide presentation to illustrate it. Membership income has increased over last year, and income from various activities is on target or ahead of expenses. The 1974-75 budget continues out of balance but at a much reduced deficit of $87,990. A new system to improve the handling of membership, accounting, and budgeting activity is being designed. After brief discussion, Council accepted the report and commended Mr. Chait on the "lucidity and clarity of his reporting."

Action on Chairman Kathleen Molz's Intellectual Freedom Committee report included acceptance of the Policy on Abridgement of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals, a resolution honoring the memory of Earl Warren, and a Resolution on the Rights of Scholars to Discuss Their Findings (with amendments).

The Legislation Committee report was accepted as presented by Chairwoman Betsy Hoffman. A resolution encouraging support of efforts to improve and broaden the support for quality library service to all the people of the United States was passed with amendments. Immediately following Miss Hoffman's report, a number of State library chapters announced to Council donations totalling $2,450 toward the cost of TWX equipment in the Washington office to improve communication with the legislative network throughout the country.

On the recommendation of the Awards Committee report, Council approved discontinuing the Library Binding Institute scholarship. It adopted a new award donated by Dartmouth College—the Dartmouth Award to be presented annually to honor achievement in creating reference works of outstanding quality and significance. RASD will finance administration of the award.

The Committee on Organization (COO) made nine recommendations to Council which were adopted, some with amendments. They included the dismissal of the NEA/ALA Joint Committee; the dismissal of the CLA/ALA Joint Committee; the establishment of an Ad Hoc Joint Steering Committee for Revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules;* the establishment of a Joint ALA/Society of American Archivists Committee on Library-Archives Relations Committee; the establishment of an ALA RTSD/Canadian Library Association/Educational Media Association of Canada/Music Library Association of Canada/Association of Educational Communication and Technology Joint Advisory Committee on [the organization of] Nonbook Materials [in libraries and media centers]; the establishment of an ALA AASL/National Council of Teachers of English Joint Committee on Learning Resources; the establishment of an Ad Hoc ALA Intertype Library Cooperation Committee; following vigorous discussion of the effect on *American Libraries,* the establishment of a Publishing Committee, which merges the former Editorial Committee and Publishing Board (COO has established a subcommittee to recommend an appropriate organizational place and advisory function for *American Libraries* at the request of the Executive Board); and the adoption of a revised statement of Responsibility for the ALA Awards Committee.

After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted regarding faculty employment in library schools. The resolution called for the Committee on Accreditation to report to Council at the next Midwinter Meeting on its implementation of affirmative action with respect to faculty employment and promotion.

Other business of Council II was the adoption of a resolution affirming ALA's "gratitude to the publishers on whose generosity the [Cataloging in Publication] service depends and applauds the responsible professionalism which prompts them to join a program of such permanent worth to readers . . . ."

Council also adopted the SRRT Task Force on Women resolutions that ALA "support the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States . . . [and] . . . that ALA direct the Office of Library Personnel Resources to develop guidelines whereby persons in both administrative and service positions may receive the comparable rewards resulting from an accurate, nondiscriminatory valuation of these two major

categories of employment within the library field." Council defeated a resolution that ALA, "as a step toward correction of the disproportionate burden of child care provisions borne by women, direct its Washington office to work toward the governmental funding and establishment of child care centers." Also defeated by President Lowrie's tie-breaking vote was a resolution "that future publications and official documents of ALA avoid sexist terminology." A resolution calling for ALA to adopt a "deliberate policy of encouraging that women be nominated to ALA Committees, Council, and executive positions" was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted providing for planning and implementing a program for "professional development of Councilors, including an orientation program for new Councilors as well as ongoing informal discussion of issues by all Councilors" to begin with a special program at Midwinter Conference 1975.

A resolution that the Washington Office "be instructed to work actively for the adequate funding of agencies which monitor Federal affirmative action regulations" was adopted.

The "McConnell request," originally filed with ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom and thereafter conferred upon the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration, and Inquiry (SCMAI), was "referred back to SCMAI for immediate formal inquiry into all issues that affect fundamental fairness in accordance with the principles of intellectual freedom, and the policy of equal employment opportunity." The resolution stated as background that SCMAI has made no formal inquiry into McConnell's request during or since the conclusion of litigation. It noted further that "SCMAI's final published report (*American Libraries*, January 1974), insofar as it states that SCMAI 'has been precluded from taking meaningful action toward mediation and arbitration of this case,' is not supported by said 'report of the facts.'" J. Michael McConnell's contract with the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Library for the position of Head of the Cataloging Division was revoked "without stated reason" by a vote of the University Board of Regents in June of 1970. [*David G. Remington*]

AACR JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE

On Friday, July 12, the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR met to discuss further plans for preparing a revised edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. The committee reviewed the memorandum of agreement, discussed questions of financial support for the project, and decided upon the timetable and program of work. Peter R. Lewis was elected Chairman, and Paul W. Winkler, Principal Descriptive Cataloger, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, and Michael Gorman of the British Library, were appointed as Editor and Associate Editor. The present membership of the Joint Steering Committee indicates John D. Byrum, Jr., Chairman of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee (with Frances Hinton as Deputy); Jean Lunn, Chairwoman of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (with deputies serving pro tem); Peter R. Lewis, representing the British Library; and C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging) of the Processing Department, representing the Library of Congress (with Elizabeth L. Tate, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Divison, as Deputy). At this meeting Phillip K. Escreet, Chairman of the Cataloguing Rules Committee, spoke for the Library Association, which is organizing a new committee. The next meeting of the Joint Steering Committee is planned for January in conjunction with the 1975 Midwinter Meeting. [*Elizabeth L. Tate*]

MEMBERSHIP II

The second membership meeting on Friday afternoon was called to order by ALA President-elect Edward G. Holley, Dean of the University of North Carolina Library School. The meeting was 30 minutes late starting because of the late dismissal of Council II on Friday morning.

The first item of business was the ratification of the bylaws, as amended by Council on Wednesday, reflecting the new dues structure and related articles which needed updating.

President Jean Lowrie then took over the podium. The following resolutions were adopted by membership:

(1) That ALA urge all institutions to support the principle of encouraging institutions to send member employees to the annual ALA convention before granting this privilege to non-members.

(2) That ALA's Task Force on International Documents urge the United Nations Institute on Training and Research (UNITAR) to organize in the United States a session of their 1974 course on the dissemination and servicing of international documentation.

(3) That meetings of the membership at all future ALA conventions, beginning in 1975, be scheduled after Monday evening and before Friday noon to allow the maximum number of members to attend these working sessions.

(4) That ALA membership direct that all local

arrangement committees, headquarters staff, exhibitors, and others be aware of and sensitive to the unique problems of handicapped conference participants, and guests in the selection, planning, and layout of all conference facilities, especially meeting rooms, and further, that ALA employ the services of an interpreter competent in sign language for the deaf at all Council and general membership meetings. (This resolution was accepted by unanimous acclamation.)

(5) That ALA endorse the right of library workers to protest discrimination by utilizing the appropriate local grievance mechanism governmental agencies provided for this purpose and through private attorneys, and that ALA support the right of these persons to protest discrimination without fear of retaliation.

There was extensive debate only on the third and fifth items, which took place generally to clarify wording before the resolution was adopted.

Two items were voted down after heated debate: The first was a resolution to encourage libraries to employ top administrators for limited terms, and to evaluate such administrators in periodic reviews by the entire staff, with reappointment conditional on staff approval. The hope was to give women a better chance to fill top-level positions. The second resolution was that membership censure the ALA Council for denying University of Chicago librarians the right to speak and for Council's overturning a membership majority vote to change its own meeting. When it was explained, however, that the meeting vote was denied because the membership vote was in opposition to ALA regulations, and that the Chicago librarians were only one of several groups unable to speak for lack of time, the resolution was defeated.

With no further business, the session was adjourned after a report from ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth that attendance had peaked at 14,052 (unofficial count).

A brief, unscheduled exchange then followed between Mr. Wedgeworth and Gordon Burke who, with his two assistants, had resigned as Editor of *American Libraries.* Mr. Burke related that the dispute was over Mr. Wedgeworth's directive to Mr. Burke that Peter Maisley, Washington Office journalist, be dismissed as ineffective in not meeting with the ALA Washington Office staff. Mr. Burke contended that this was a suppression of freedom of the press and that Mr. Maisley had latitude in his work; Mr. Burke and his staff resigned for "reasons of incompatibility." Mr. Wedgeworth then replied that *American Libraries* was not an independent magazine, but responsible to the ALA membership and that he believed his actions were in the best interests of all members of the Association and were taken to ensure responsible reporting from Washington. Once both sides had presented their views, the meeting was again adjourned. [*William A. Gosling*]

CLOSING GENERAL SESSION

At the closing general session of the 1974 ALA Annual Conference on Friday evening, July 12, outgoing President Jean Lowrie thanked those who had helped her in the execution of her ALA office. She also recognized retiring members of the ALA Executive Board—Katherine Laich, David Heron, and Evelyn Levy.

At awards ceremonies held during the session, the Clarence Day Award was presented to Augusta Baker, New York Public Library; the Melvil Dewey Award to Robert B. Downs, University of Illinois Libraries, Urbana; the Grolier Foundation Award to Regina U. Minudri, Hayward, Calif.; the Joseph W. Lippincott Award to Jerrold Orne, University of North Carolina Library School; the Scarecrow Press Award for Library Literature to Jesse H. Shera for *Foundations of Education for Librarianship;* the H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award to the *OLA Bulletin* of the Ohio Library Association, Columbus, Robert F. Cayton, Editor; and the David H. Clift Scholarships to Marla Kay Bouton, Hastings, Nebr., and Gwendolyn Joy Cuany, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Following the awards, Jean Lowrie made her closing remarks and passed the gavel to incoming ALA President Edward G. Holley. In his inaugural remarks, Mr. Holley reviewed those areas which need special attention during the centennial year for ALA and the celebration of the U.S. bicentennial.